

POETRY.

PRAYER FOR THE OPPRESSED.

BY PIERPONT.

With thy pure dew and rains,
Wash out, O God, the stains
From Africa's shore,
And while her palm trees bud,
Let not her children's blood
With her broad Niger's flood
Be mingled more!

Quench, righteous God, the thirst
That Congo's sons have cursed—
The thirst for gold?
Shall not thy thunders speak,
Where Mammon's altars reek,
Where maids and matrons shriek,
Bound, bleeding, sold?

Hear'st thou, O God, those chains,
Clanking on Freedom's plains,
By Christians wrought?
Thou, who those chains have worn,
Christians from home have torn,
Christians have hither borne,
Christians have bought!

Cast down, great God, the fane,
That, to unshallowed gains,
Round us have risen—
Temples, whose priesthood pore
Moses and Jesus o'er,
Then bolt the black man's door,
The poor man's prison!

Will thou not, Lord, at last,
From thine own image, cast
Away all cords,
But that of love, which brings
Man, from his wanderings,
Back to the King of Kings,
The Lord of Lords!

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

Lawfulness of War for Christians, Examined.

But says the justifier of war, "If wars had been absolutely unlawful, God would not have commanded the Jews to wage war against their enemies." To this plea it may be replied, first, That various have been the dispensations of Providence to men. Many things were by the Mosaic law, enjoined on the Jews, that were not on the Gentile nations. Many are enjoined on Christians that were not on Jews by their law. The legal dispensation did not command to love enemies, and do good for evil. Thus, it is evident, that the object of the gospel dispensation, was a greater perfection of the human character, than the law of Moses contemplated; therefore, for Christians to whom new commandments of a higher nature are given; to descend to a practice of the Jews, in opposition to their new command, is as unjustifiable, as it would have been for Jews to have adopted heathen customs forbidden by their law.

Secondly, The Jews went to war at the command of God, and against nations, whom for their wickedness, he, in his inscrutable wisdom, had determined to extirpate from the earth. But it was only at his immediate command that they were to do it. Have professing Christians received similar commands, to destroy nations? Or rather, do they not fight at the command of their passions? And is it not by a thirst for riches and glory, some disputed claim, or causes more trifling, that the flames of war are often kindled, and thousands of lives sacrificed? But why do Christians pitch upon the Jews' warlike actions, as the only model for imitation? Why not practice circumcision?—Why not sacrifice cattle? Admit plurality of wives? If we disapprove these practices, as not comporting with the dispensation of the gospel; let us, for the same reasons, disapprove following their example relative to war; that destroyer of life, religion and morals, and entailer of misery and distress on millions that are left to deplore its consequences.

It is worthy of notice, that David, endeared as he was by his virtues; yet, because "he had shed much blood, and made great wars," was forbidden to build the temple.* Although the wars he carried on, were at the command of the Lord, and against the wicked; and though neither he nor the rest of mankind, had been taught, that they ought to love enemies; the building of a house to the Lord, was reserved for Solomon, whose name signifies peace.

For Christians to plead Jewish example to justify them in wars, is but a fig-leaving; for, if they properly reflect, they must see, that the Jews practicing war, even among themselves, is no plea for it under the gospel; because, as hath been observed, the Mosaic law did not command to love enemies, forgive injuries, and do good for evil. These are commands that appertain to the higher, to the gospel dispensation, when swords are to be bent into ploughshares. Christ's divine law, is so far from allowing to kill, that it forbids to cherish the passion of revenge. Thus, in his allusion to the Mosaic law, he says, "Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; but I say unto you, that ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, and do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you, and persecute you. For if ye love them which love you, what reward have you? do ye not salute your brethren only, who do so to you? ye shall be perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." What a clear distinction between the law and the gospel is here pointed out! How much greater purity is required of Christians than was of Jews, to whom the commands of love and forbearance were never given! And as our Lord's commandments and promises remain to be inseparable, notwithstanding the change of dispensation, no-

ing but a compliance with his injunctions, can give a claim to his promises.

Since the time that Jesus Christ said, "put up thy sword into its sheath," Christians ought not to go to war; unless it be in that most honorable warfare, with the vilest enemies of the church, and of man's happiness, revenge, lust, ambition, pride and the inordinate love of money.—These are our Canaanites, Amorites, Hittites and Jebusites; with whom we ought never to make a truce. With these we must engage without intermission; till the enemy being utterly extirpated, peace may be finally established. Unless we subdue such enemies as these, we can neither have peace with ourselves, nor peace with others. He who shall have conquered foes like these, will never wish to wage war with any mortal upon that earth, on which God placed man to live, and let live, and enjoy the life he gave.

Notwithstanding the peculiar excellency of the gospel is, that it brings peace and good will to men; not merely to friends and neighbors, but to men—mankind; yet, astonishing to relate, men professing to be influenced and governed by it, have been led along, as it were blindfold, by custom and example, in the inhuman practice of killing and destroying each other, without thinking it a crime.

How very instructive, that the descent of the divine spirit upon our Savior, was in the likeness of the innocent, inoffensive dove! what emblem more significant of its nature and tendency! and how fully his meek, unresisting conduct proves its effect! does it influence men differently, that they, though professing to be his followers, governed by this dove-like spirit, can be cruel, wrathful destroyers of each other?

How irreconcilable, that in one age Christians are recorded to have been meek and lowly followers of their suffering Lord; and, like him, submitting to every indignity rather than contend; in another age, men under the same religious profession, claiming the same crucified Christ for their leader; appear in all the horrid pomp of military parade, and contend even at the expense of the lives of thousands and tens of thousands!

But, notwithstanding men act as they do, in killing each other, real Christianity has ever been, and ever will be the same; and must necessarily produce the same fruits; which an inspired apostle tells us, are "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness." Can any man possessing these, buckle on the harness to kill or to be killed? Let us not deceive ourselves, nor be deceived;—God is not mocked; but whatever a man soweth, that he shall also reap.

Such indeed are the dreadful consequences of war, that it is no marvel that the apostle James had to declare their origin. "From whence come wars and fightings? Come they not hence, even of your lusts?" And of all lusts, can there be any more detestable, than that which produces the selfish, revengeful disposition to injure others?

I cannot conceive how the crime of murder, which is considered of the highest magnitude in an individual, can lose its criminality when authorized by the rulers of any people. If a man, to revenge an insult, kill another, the horrid deed is resounded through the country, and he suffers death for the crime; but if a chief ruler, under the same pretext, viz. insult, for months matures his plans for slaughter, and by his order thousands are murdered, praises for his (so called) glorious deeds, are vociferated from shore to shore. There is, however, this difference; though both act from the same principle, and are alike influenced by malice, one is legalized by government, the other is condemned by the same. But let it not be forgotten, that malice and revenge are forbidden by high authority, whether indulged by prince or peasant.—1 Pet. ii. 1, and Rom. xii. 19.

As it is the nature of all evil, that its malignity increases the more it is extended; therefore, if it is inhuman, if it is wicked, for one man to meet another with a sword pointed at his vitals; how much is the mass of inhumanity and wickedness increased, when thousands and tens of thousands meet in the same manner, and either slay without mercy, or fall without pity!

A man is justly accounted infamous who steals a coat; but if the same man engages in war, and after shedding blood, returns from the battle laden with the property of many innocent men, he is ranked amongst honest and reputable members of society. I cannot conceive how the infamous practice of robbing, can lose its infamy, by adding murder to it, though authorized by government; unless government has power to remove the criminality of that which God has made a crime. What more wicked custom, justifies government more than individuals, in robbing and plundering?

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

Extract of a letter from the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Now, sir, as to the war: here I will ask Americans, (except the speculators,) how many military incursions, insurrections, and rebellions, avowedly for the purpose of snatching Texas from its proper owners, will in their mind, justify Mexico in driving from its territories the pirates that would thus possess themselves of the country? Be it remembered that those revolutions have never been attempted by the resident citizens of Texas, but in every case by men organized in the United States for the purpose, and coming from afar; why, a single provocation of this nature were ample justification; but Texas has, from the time of the adjustment of the boundary by Wilkinson and

Farrara, experienced seven or eight.—Now what is Mexico to do? Can it be expected that she will maintain a large army in Texas merely for the purpose of guarding against the attempts of the few? Certainly not. Were the population of the United States one of savages, from one of which we should not expect good policy, and that international equity which has heretofore been the boast of Americans, it might perhaps be expected; but Mexico has rested under the belief that when a few marauders should interfere with her possessions, the American people would not object to see them properly chastised. But, gentlemen, what at present seems to be the situation of affairs? Not only has Houston avowed that his acts were prompted by the highest authority within the United States, but a general officer of the army of the United States presents himself, with forces, upon the Mexican frontier. His first orders are to preserve perfect neutrality; and his particular attention is called to one of the articles of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, by which the contracting parties bind themselves to restrain their respective Indians, within their own limits. General Gaines having arrived, is at once in correspondence with the Texan officers, and despatches to Washington "information derived from the highest authority in Texas"—this, too, against the most positive information given to General Gaines, by respectable and intelligent people, that misrepresentations of all kinds were fabricating, and would be invented to induce him to cross. Upon the information thus given at Washington, by General Gaines, Mr. Secretary Cass writes that he has laid before the executive his letter, and that his construction, in the uncertainty of the boundary between the United States and Mexico being acquiesced in, he, General Gaines, is authorized to cross the Sabine river, and proceed as far as Nacogdoches, 75 miles within the Mexican territory. This permission is given, however, only under certain contingencies; (and I am certain that these have not been present.) Here I must be permitted to ask, (and I address myself to every American who loves his country, and is proud of it,) how it can be maintained, under any pretext that honor would suggest, or justify, that the frontier between the United States and Mexico is uncertain; for a long time after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States exercised jurisdiction only to the Rio Hondo, but six miles west of Nacogdoches, the intermediate territory between this point and the Sabine river, about 40 miles, being considered neutral territory. At last General Wilkinson, for the United States, and General Ferrara, for Mexico, arranged the Sabine as the frontier; a survey made by Mr. Melish also establishes the Sabine, at this point, as the frontier. A subsequent regular and formal treaty between the two governments confirms this frontier, and has especial and particular reference to Melish's map and survey; and more recently still, the present executive declares by proclamation, that the two governments shall continue to exercise jurisdiction within the territory now occupied by either. This was the result of a conference with the Mexican minister, who justly represented that Arkansas had overlapped the boundary between the two governments, and was in the exercise of jurisdiction within a part of the Mexican dominions.

There is certainly a part of the boundary not yet traced; but it is a line passing over land only, and running from the 32d degree of latitude on the Sabine, due North to Red River. Thus it will be perceived, that all the Sabine, from the sea to the 32d degree, is the boundary; and that the Sabine above the 32d degree, belongs exclusively to Mexico; hence the impossibility of there being uncertainty about it. I will ask again, if there is doubt, as to the Sabine frontier, how it happens that when the Texans were petitioning congress for a recognition of their independence, no information was imparted to the national legislature of the circumstances. Again, if there is a doubt as to the Sabine frontier, how happens it that war in that territory, by regularly organized armies of citizens of the United States, is tolerated against a friendly power? No, sir, there is no doubt or uncertainty as to the Sabine frontier. Mr. Secretary Cass cannot be *au fait*, or he is willing to lend himself for a most unworthy purpose.

General Gaines having, however, persuaded the executive and secretary that the line was "imaginary," and that he "might cross it," orders troops from forts Towson and Gibson, to occupy Nacogdoches, as I have said before, seventy-five miles beyond the limits of Mexico; and what is worse, directs those troops to cross the Red river above, and march through the country to the place of destination; so that the troops came into the Mexican dominions at least two hundred miles beyond Nacogdoches, and, having arrived there, are ordered to fortify and erect other buildings. How is this gentlemen? Call you all this neutrality?

But, for a farther description of our affairs here, I will add the following facts. The Americans (I mean the regulars) and Texans appear to understand each other perfectly. The neutrality is preserved on the part of General Gaines, by allowing all volunteers, and other organized corps, destined for Texas, to pass in hundreds and thousands undisturbed, but keeps in check any attempt on the part of the native Mexicans, and Indians, to act against the Texans. The Texans are allowed to wage war against a friendly power, in a district of country claimed by the United States. The prisoners of war taken by the Texans are ignorant to which party they are subject. The American general claims the country only from Mexico, but has no objections to the cap-

ing on of war against Mexico in the district he claims! "Pray, sir, let Americans speak honestly, and let them say whether any government has, within the last century, placed itself in so ridiculous a light?—not only ridiculous, but contemptible. Will not any honest man confess at once that General Gaines, or any authority clothing him with the discretion so indiscreetly used, would never have dreamed of the like against a government able and ready to defend itself, and punish such arrogance? What is Europe to say to this? Will not Mexico complain? And will there be no sympathy for her? I have said that there is an understanding between General Gaines, and the officers of the Texan cause; in support of this assertion I send you the accompanying slip, cut from the Natchitoches paper.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
NEUTRALITY.

EDITORIAL TROUBLES. The following disclosures of an editor's troubles are from an English paper. If the author has disclosed all his troubles, or even the hundredth part of them, he must have been a singularly fortunate man, and must have lived in other times. An editor—but it won't do, somebody will suspect us of intentions upon them.—Chr. Watchman.

An editor cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptuous; if he merely states facts without comment, he dares not avow his sentiments. If he conscientiously refuses to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of personal hostility. A Jackanapes who measures off words in verse as a clerk does tape by the yard, hands him a parcel of stuff that jingles like a handful of rusty nails and a gimblet, and if the editor is not fool enough to print the nonsense—Stop my paper, I won't patronise a man that is no better judge of poetry! One murmurs because his paper is too literary; another, because it is not literary enough; one would have the type so small that a microscope would be indispensable in every family; another threatens to discontinue his paper unless the letters are half an inch long. In fact, every subscriber has a plan of his own for conducting a journal, and the labor of Sisypheus was recreation, when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to please all."

SEE WHAT DRINKING DOES.—Of 781 maniacs in different insane hospitals, 392, according to the testimony of their own friends, were rendered insane by drinking. Of 690 children prosecuted and imprisoned for crimes, more than 400 were from families rendered vicious by drinking. Of 200 murders committed annually in the United States, nine tenths result from drinking. Of 4292 deaths in the city of Philadelphia, more than 700, according to the report of physicians and surgeons, were occasioned by drinking. Of 77 persons found dead in different parts of the country, 67, according to the coroner's inquest, were occasioned by drinking. Of 1967 paupers in different almshouses, 1790, according to the report of the overseers of the poor, were made such by drinking. Of 1764 criminals in different prisons, more than 1300 were under the influence of liquor when they committed the crimes for which they were imprisoned. Say, then, is it right for you to drink rum, or sell it to your neighbor?

THE EXPRESS MAIL.—This mail went into operation on Tuesday. It closes at the New-York Post Office at half past 3 o'clock, and is despatched with the principal mail to Philadelphia. A notice from the Post Master here says:—

All letters intended for the Express Mail, for places beyond Philadelphia, must be marked Express Mail, for places beyond which the Express Mail will be opened, are N. York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta, Milledgeville, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans. All letters sent by the Express Mail, including public despatches, will be charged with TRIPLE POSTAGE. No free letters, or letters containing money, nor letters (not public despatches) exceeding half an ounce in weight, or letters for Philadelphia, will be sent by the Express Mail.

Slips from Newspapers, not to exceed two columns of the paper, in each case, may be sent free from one newspaper to another in exchange.

The Express Mail is to arrive here every day at 3 o'clock P. M. in winter, and to 2 P. M. in summer.—J. of Com.

PROTESTANT JESUITISM. Under this title an able but disaffected writer, has attacked all the moral and religious associations of the day, because they do not happen to do good just in the way that best suits him, while he is wholly unable to point out any better. He wants to bring about reform in such a very philosophical and enlightened way, that the world would have to stand still a century for people to learn how to begin in the way that will best suit this nice reformer of reform. It is a poor book, unworthy the intelligent press of the Harpers, and its epitaph has probably been written by the public, even before we announced its appearance in print.—Boston Press.

Nathan Hill was killed on the Camden and Amboy Railroad a few days since, by being run down by the locomotive. The unfortunate man was deaf, and did not hear the approach of the engine. A deaf man was similarly killed on the Lowell Railroad a few months since. Such sad accidents should teach all to keep out of railroad tracks.

Fare on the steamboats that ply between New York and Providence, has been reduced to one dollar.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.—The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq., have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

"It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room.—The practice is said to render apples more durable by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples after remaining so long on the trees as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the tree to close casks, and kept as dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavor—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stems look as if just separated from the twig."

ANOTHER LECTURE ON CIDER DRINKING.—A distinguished friend of temperance, and every other good cause, in this state, had himself abandoned the use of all that intoxicates; but, having an excellent orchard, and the best cider mill of the country, he continued to make cider for the accommodation of his workmen. During the last year a member of the church and of the temperance society got drunk upon his cider. This finished the business. His cider press is demolished, and his apples will in future be devoted to a better purpose.—Me. Temp. Her.

STILL ANOTHER.—A man, who a few months since was hopefully reclaimed from habits of intemperance, called not long since, at a temperance tavern, a very respectable one by the way, and took a tumbler of cider, the only intoxicating article the house contained. This waking the dormant appetite, led on to further indulgence, and he went home intoxicated, and his house was for two days a scene of indescribable wretchedness. The result thus far is happy. The man taught by bitter experience, now drinks no cider, and the landlord sells none.—Id.

Appointments by the President. Chas. D. Arlwoodson, to be Consul for the Port of Stockholm. James A. Bayard, to be Attorney for the District of Delaware, in the place of George Read, deceased.

A very handsome Synagogue has recently been erected in Cincinnati, by the worshippers of the Jewish persuasion in that city; it being the first building erected for such a purpose in the Western States.

Inexhaustible mines of bituminous coal have been discovered within forty miles of Conneaut, Ohio, on the line of the Conneaut and Beaver Railroad.

For several years past, the increase of American shipping has averaged 12 3-4 per cent. British increase the same time 1-2 per cent.

It is stated as a remarkable fact, that in the Portuguese territory in India, containing upwards of nine hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants, there is not a single printing office.

Population of Russia. According to the late census, it appears that the population of the European parts of Russia, amounts to 47,592,429 souls, and that of the Asiatic portion to 1,827,953.

Twenty infant schools in Paris instruct 30,000 children.

WESTFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THE winter term of instruction in this school will commence on the first Monday of December next. Tuition, per quarter, Greek and Latin languages, \$3.50. Other liberal studies \$3. Board and washing may be had in respectable families for from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per week.

This School, occupying a convenient and pleasantly located brick building, in Westford village, was commenced in Sept. last, under the direction of the undersigned trustees, and Mr. F. W. HINMAN as Tutor, whose services they fully approve, and confidently recommend.—And they hope, by laudable exertions, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor and patronage.

By order of Trustees,
Rev. S. PARKER, Sec.
Rev. J. HUNTLEY,
Dea. J. HOBART,
Mr. C. EARL.

F. HAYNES, Sec.
Westford, Nov. 10th, 1836. 9

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

PREPARED BY N. H. DOWNS.
FOR coughs, colds, consumption, catarrh, croup, asthma, whooping cough, lung fever, and all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs.

Pamphlets containing a history of the medicine, with numerous and respectable certificates accompanying each bottle and much other information, of the efficacy gratis.

Sold by special appointment by HENRY WHELOCK, Brandon; Also by Boynton & Austin, Orwell; H. S.monds, Pittsford; B. F. Haskell, Cornwall; Haskell & Wicker, North Ferrisburgh; E. H. Aiken, Benson; S. H. Barnes, Charlotte; and by most other respectable druggists in the State.

VT. LIT. & SCI. INSTITUTION.

THE WINTER QUARTER.

WILL commence on Thursday, Dec. 5 Tuition, three or four dollars according to the studies, to be paid in advance. Eleven weeks and a half constitute a quarter.

Board at the Institution will be one dollar and fifty cents.

The Female department will continue through the winter.

Every student that enters the Institution will be required to pay, at least, tuition for half a quarter.

CARLTON PARKER, Principal.
Brandon, Nov. 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of those gentlemen and ladies who are admirers of taste and fashion, and at the same time studios of economy, to his well selected stock of Goods: consisting of Broadcloths; plain and figured Cassimeres; Satinets; Molesters; plain and figured Merinos; Circassians; Camlets; Plaids; Prussians; Thibet, Merino, and Silk Shawls; Calicoes; Silks; Muslins; Laces; Cambrics; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirts; Flannels; Gingham; cotton, gingham and silk Cravats; Stocks; Shawl-ladies' kid, lined and fur Gloves; silk plush Bonnets; Cloke Trimmings; dress Hdkfs; cotton and worsted Hosiery, &c. &c.

Also, Crockery; Hardware; a full assortment of Groceries; and in fact nearly all things called for in a country store.

He will also say that his hopes of obtaining the patronage of the public are founded on the principle by which he determined to carry on his business, viz. by supplying Goods of the best quality, produce style of the first class, and to content himself with moderate profits, while he conceives to be the best means of making the competition of the present day, and the only plan that can give ultimate satisfaction to his customers. He also wishes it to be understood that every article will be paid to those examining his stock, and that the lowest prices will be named, and such as he trusts will satisfy those favoring his call.

Respectfully,
T. S. ELDRIDGE.
Panton, Oct. 26, 1836. 64w

HOUSE TO LET.

NEAR the Seminary, in this village, well situated for a boarding house, Inquire of the subscribers.

JOHN CONANT,
WILLARD KIMBALL,
Brandon, Nov. 1st, 1836.

I HEREBY certify that I have given to my son Aaron, his time to trade for himself, and will claim none of his earnings nor pay any of his debts after this date.
AARON PARKER.
Goshen, Sept. 25, 1836.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I may certify that I relinquish all claim to the services of my son, Sylvester M. May, during the years of his minority, so that I shall pay no debts or charges contracted by him after this date.

ALIEN MANLY.
Brandon, Nov. 9, 1836.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 23d inst., a Bay Mare, supposed to be five years old, with one white hind foot, one white fore foot, and some white in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take away.
ASA BLACKMER, Jr.,
Sudbury, Oct. 28th, 1836.

To the Honorable Supreme Court, to be holden at Rutland, within and for the County of Rutland, on the Tuesday following the fourth Term of January, 1837:

THE petition of Experience Smith, Pittsford, in said County of Rutland, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner is the 12th day of May, A. D. 1818; Woodstock, in the county of Windham, was lawfully married to Henry Smith, then of said Woodstock, by the Rev. Walter Chapin, minister of the gospel; that she continued to live with the said Henry, in the due observance of all marriage covenants, on her part, until the 10th day of March A. D. 1832; when the said Henry, regardless of his marriage covenant, and without any cause, and wholly neglected to render her assistance or support, and still doth neglect to afford your petitioner any relief or support; and hath treated her with intolerable severity, and been guilty of crime of adultery. Your petitioner, therefore prays that the bonds of matrimony between her and the said Henry may be dissolved, and a bill of divorce granted, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

EXPERIENCE SMITH.

By B. DAVENPORT, her Attorney.
Dated at Pittsford, Oct. 4, 1836.

Whereas, it hath been made to appear to me that the above named Henry Smith lives without the reach of legal process of this State; It is therefore ordered, that the substance of the foregoing petition and citation be published three weeks successively in the Vermont Telegraph, published at Brandon in the county of Rutland, the last of which shall be at least six weeks before the session of said Court, to which the same is made returnable; that the said Henry may appear and shew cause, if he have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at Rutland, this 13th day of Oct. A. D. 1836.

CH. K. WILLIAMS,
Chief Justice Supreme Court.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL kinds of Job Printing neatly executed at this office.